

THE ADVERTISING RATES
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THE HERALD
ARE VERY LOW AND WILL
BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
—OF—
WE DO JOB WORK
—OF—
EVERY STYLE AND KIND!

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE.

Governor—J. Proctor Knott.
Lieutenant Governor—Jas. H. Hindman.
Secretary of State—Jas. A. McKenzie.
Assistant Secretary of State—H. M. McCarty.
Private Secretary to Governor—C. Robert.
Attorney General—P. W. Martin.
Auditor—Fayette Howell.
Assistant Auditor—Charles S. Green.
Treasurer—James W. Tate.
Clerk—James E. Hawkins.
Supt. Pub. Instruction—Joe. D. Pickett.
Clerk—R. C. Went and E. D. Pickett.
Register Land Office—George M. Adams.
Deputies—T. H. Corbett, J. M. Dalton, J. Q. Ward, Sergeant, John M. Elliott, Tipstaff.
Deputy Com.—V. H. Howell.
Clerk—J. A. Conner and H. F. Duncanson.
Adjutant General—John R. Costenisher.
Clerk—Wickham Chapman.
Supt. Arsenal—W. G. Thompson.
Com. Ar. and Stat.—J. F. Davis.
State Librarian—Mrs. Virginia Hanson.
Clerk—Walter Peters.
Inspector of Mines—C. J. Norwood.
Public Printer & Binder—John D. Woods.
Penitentiary Warden—Jerry Taylor.
Deputy Warden—George Taylor.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice, Thomas H. Lewis.
Justices, Thomas H. Lewis, W. S. Pryor, J. H. Lewis, W. H. Holt, Reporter, John Redman; Clerk of Appeals, Thomas J. Henry; Deputy Clerk, Sam. M. Gaines; Deputy Clerk Superior Court, Thomas G. Rouse; Sergeant, G. A. Robertson; Tipstaff, James McCallister.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Presiding Judge, A. E. Richards; Judges, James H. Bowden, A. E. Richards, J. Q. Ward; Sergeant, John M. Elliott; Tipstaff, John M. Elliott.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senators—Hon. James B. Beck and Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn.
Representative, Fourth District—Hon. T. A. Robertson.
STATE LEGISLATURE—38 DISTRICT.
Senator—Hon. Sam. E. Hill.
Representative, Ohio County—Hon. Jesse S. Williams.

COUNTY.

Hon. Lucius P. Little, Judge, Owensboro.
Hon. Joseph N. Attorney, Owensboro.
G. J. Bean, Judge, Hartford.
Clemens Harwick, Clerk, Hartford.
J. P. Harritt, Marshal, Hartford.
H. P. Hocker, Sheriff, Beaver Dam.
Deputies—L. P. Loney, McHenry; J. P. Gilmore, Foxendale; E. E. Hocker, Beaver Dam.
Court convenes fourth Mondays in May and November and continues four weeks each term.

COUNTY COURT.

C. W. Massie, Judge, Hartford.
T. J. Smith, Clerk, Hartford.
H. E. Kinsolving, Attorney, Hartford.
Court convenes on the first Monday in every month.

Quarterly Courts.

Begin on the third Mondays in January, April, July and October.

Court of Claims.

Begin on the first Mondays in January and October.

Other County Officers.

E. P. Barnett, Surveyor, Hartford.
John W. Mosley, Assessor, Whitesville.
F. E. Felix, County School Supt., Hartford.

Police Courts.

HARTFORD.—J. S. Adams, Judge; G. W. Hunter, Marshal. Courts held first Monday in March, June, September and December.

BEAVER DAM.—E. F. Yewell, Judge; Wm. H. Blankenship, Marshal. Courts held first Saturday in January, April, July and Oct.

CHOWWILL.—N. C. Daniel, Judge; H. P. Wise, Marshal. Courts held second Saturday in January, April, July and October.

CRKAY.—V. D. Fulkerson, Judge; J. S. Telford, Marshal. Courts held second Saturday in January, April, July and October.

HARTFORD.—J. W. Lankford, Judge; P. M. Brown, Marshal. Courts held third Saturday in January, April, July and October.

ROCKPORT.—L. Reid, Judge; no Marshal. Courts held first Thursday in January, April, July and October.

ROCKFORD.—J. J. Layton, Judge; no Marshal. Courts held first Saturday in January, April, July and October.

Justice Courts.

FORNSVILLE.—J. L. Hamler, March 4, June 3, September 2, December 2. Joseph Miller, March 6, June 5, September 4, December 4.

BEAVER DAM.—L. F. Fickel, March 8, June 8, September 8, December 8. J. McKinnis, March 2, June 2, September 1, December 1.

HARTFORD.—H. A. Stevens, March 9, June 9, September 9, December 9. J. D. Evers, March 15, June 15, September 15, December 15.

ROCKPORT.—H. Duncan, March 20, June 19, September 18, December 18. W. L. Rowe, March 11, June 10, September 10, December 10.

CHOWWILL.—J. P. Morton, March 16, June 16, September 16, December 16. L. Arbuckle, March 18, June 18, September 21, December 21.

ROCKFORD.—W. M. Avey, March 15, June 15, September 15, December 15. A. S. Ault, March 21, June 21, September 21, December 21.

Constables.

FORNSVILLE.—J. W. Payne, P. O. Fordville. Rockport.—George H. Latham.

ROCKPORT.—A. P. Howell.

ROCKFORD.—W. L. Miller, P. O. Horse Branch.

CHOWWILL.—G. W. Martin, P. O. Chowwill.

CHURCH.

BAPTIST—Services second Saturday and Sunday of each month; Rev. J. S. Coleman, pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH—Services third and fourth Sundays in each month. Rev. P. A. Edwards, pastor.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN—Services second and fourth Sundays in each month. Night services in each month. No pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (colored)—Services every Sunday morning and night. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. Rev. B. J. Ward, pastor.

ALPHA BAPTIST (colored)—First and third Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9 o'clock. A. M. Rev. C. H. Dowell, pastor.

RICHEY'S PILLS.

Princeton, Ky., Oct. 20, 1885.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Please tell your readers that RICHIE'S PILLS are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in the treatment of biliousness, costiveness, headache, torpid liver, chills, etc. They are purely vegetable and nicely sugar-coated, and cost only 25c per box. I strictly enjoin it upon druggists to refund money in all cases when they fail to give entire satisfaction. Everyone who gets a box, therefore, is requested, if not thoroughly satisfied, to go back and report and get their money back.

T. E. RICHIE.

RICHEY'S PILLS are sold on

independence by Thomas & Kinley, Hartford, Kentucky.

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY BACK."

VOL. XII.

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY, JUNE 16, 1886.

NO. 24.

LEONORE DALLAS.

Is not broken by the fall of fortunes. Tell it I loved her, not for her wealth, but her worth, and since she has not changed, I love her still, and she is still my promised bride. I was called from the city yesterday, and only returned this evening. The rumor met me almost at the threshold, and I hastened to her to learn that she had just left for the ball. I have sought her among the guests, but failed to find her. Stanford, can you help me?

LEONORE DALLAS.

Leonore, you surely do not think of going to the ball? The whole city knows, and—had we not best remain at home?

LEONORE DALLAS.

"No, auntie, our costumes are prepared, and, fortunately, paid for. With some scorn in the clear voice, 'We will go.'"

LEONORE DALLAS.

"I am in no mood for gay scenes to-night, child. I wonder you are." "I am not! nevertheless, Aunt Ina, we will go."

LEONORE DALLAS.

The speakers were Leonore Dallas and her aunt. On that very day the news had gone like a flash of lightning through the city that Leonore Dallas, the proud, beautiful girl who was Arthur Lane's promised wife, had been beguiled by the disappearance of her guardian, in whose hands was all her wealth, and the rumor was proven true. She stood in the great drawing room, the sinking sun shining redly on her dusky hair; a line of pain was on her brow, a haunting, yearning shadow in her grand, black eyes. Proudly then was her wont she looked, and yet a fierce unrest was gnawing at her heart.

LEONORE DALLAS.

For he had not come. Would he love her, that she could bring him but her woman's heart, her perfect life and passionate love?

LEONORE DALLAS.

With the shadow of doubt, a pang fierce as death seized her heart, and one perfect hand was pressed above it suddenly. Then with a touch of the agony she felt, in her Spanish eyes, she turned from the window.

LEONORE DALLAS.

"Auntie," she said, "if my reign is over, I have the desire that Cataline had, to fall royally. None will look for the suddenly impoverished Leonore Dallas in to-night's gypsy queen."

LEONORE DALLAS.

"No, dear, they will think you enriched by your loss."

LEONORE DALLAS.

"The morning may find me so," she said, half sadly, as she gazed from the room.

LEONORE DALLAS.

The mask-ball was at its height when, with a proud, free step, a gypsy queen, accompanied by a dowager duchess, entered.

LEONORE DALLAS.

Her short skirt of black velvet was aglitter with fringes of gold and golden chains holding tiny bells of ivory; her corseage of scarlet satin, was richly embroidered and laced with gold, and from her shoulders hung a scarlet cloak with heavy, glittering fringe; jewels shone on her bare arms and flashed from her flowing, dusky hair, which shimmered with a ripple in its splendor, almost to her feet. And on the morrow those gleaming gems would be all that Leonore Dallas could claim of the wealth that was once her own.

LEONORE DALLAS.

A knight of the times of Louis XIII stepped forward, and, doffing his broad, plumed hat, offered his arm. She took it and joined the dancers, while the duchess found a seat apart.

LEONORE DALLAS.

Laughing gayly, pretending to read her partner's pain, Leonore was still watching, watching passionately for Darnley, the worthless husband of Scotland's fated queen; for in that garb Arthur Lane was to appear there, as he had told her; and when she declined to let the character she would assume, he had smiled into her eyes, and told her that the eyes of love were sharp, and he would find her, dress as she wished.

LEONORE DALLAS.

Was he there? She had finished dancing, and was out on the balcony with her cavalier—out in the springtime moonlight, which was almost clear as day.

LEONORE DALLAS.

Lightest of flows flowed from her lips, and her companion was forgetting all else in the charm of her presence when voices from below broke on the air and, looking downward, she saw descending the steps of the lower veranda a red-cross knight and—how her heart bounded!—and Darnley, her lover.

LEONORE DALLAS.

"It is too confounded warm inside," said the knight, in petulant tones, "I have failed to recognize any body."

LEONORE DALLAS.

"Thanks," was the reply, in the voice which she loved. "Thanks, Stanford, you recognized me. But, then, I met Miss Monford. I also, am seeking for one I have not found as yet."

LEONORE DALLAS.

"You mean Miss Dallas. By the way, Lane, is this rumor true that old Brent has absconded and taken her money with him? They told me it for a fact, and that your engagement is broken. That's not so, is it? I'd never respect you if it was."

LEONORE DALLAS.

Leonore bent over the railing, holding her breath, to hear the reply. A life, the life of her youth, was at stake, and she forgot everything in the anxiety of her listening, while her cavalier was pulling the flowers in his button-hole to pieces, wondering at her silence.

LEONORE DALLAS.

"Stanford," came the answer, "does the world say that? Then tell it from me that my engagement to Miss Dallas

A HOME COMPANY.

An Interesting Scrap of Local History—Sketch of the Oldest California Company—What Good Management Has Accomplished.

The recent terrible fire on Market street, which caused a loss of \$700,000, over insurance, has naturally drawn public attention to the fire insurance companies.

As the California Insurance Company is the oldest of our home companies and has made a record which is a credit to the city, a brief sketch of its history will doubtless interest our readers.

The company was organized in 1861. Previous to that year all insurance in California was done by Eastern or foreign companies. Between 1852 and 1860 several attempts had been made to start home companies, but none of them proved successful. In February, 1861, twenty of our more prominent and public-spirited business men met and organized the California Insurance Company.

This was considered at the time a perilous venture; as so many companies had tried and failed, and as all the stockholders were by law individually responsible. Naturally these considerations made the promoters of the new company extra cautious and conservative. They determined to go "slow but sure." Their rules and by-laws were made exceedingly strict.

The 20 founders each subscribed one share of \$10,000, each, making a total subscription of \$200,000, of which \$20,000 was paid down. Their rules required that each stockholder must be worth at least \$100,000, clear of all encumbrance; he was not to sell any stock without the consent of the other stockholders; in case one died his share was to be at once filled by a man in active business, and the utmost caution was used in all investments and in all the affairs of the company.

At one of their early meetings the President reported that their capital was invested in a large pile of pig iron in an isolated location, and the investment was perfectly safe. This prudent policy bore good fruit. It early impressed upon the affairs of the company a wise and conservative spirit, and gave evidence to the public of the unquestionable strength and soundness of the concern. It is hardly necessary for us to add that the same solid and prudent management has characterized its course from that day to this. Its record speaks for itself.

The first President of the company was Dr. Merritt. Ex-Congressman D. C. McClure became President in 1864. Albert Miller in 1865, and C. T. Hopkins in 1866. Mr. Hopkins, who for twenty-five years has done so much for the success of the company, retired last year on account of ill health, and is now living at Los Angeles. Mr. L. L. Brownell is now President and Mr. W. H. C. Fowler Secretary.

Both these gentlemen are prominent business men and under their able hands the affairs of the company have flourished. In 1864 the company bought for \$20,500 the lot at the corner of California and Sansome streets, which is in the very heart of the business section of the city. In 1869 the building then standing having been damaged by an earthquake, the company erected the large and handsome building which they now own and occupy, and which is one of the most prominent and best constructed business blocks in the city. It is one of our few counting houses with all the interior wood work of solid black walnut.

When the company started in 1861, \$20,000 was paid in; in 1870, \$50,000; and in 1881 \$200,000; while the cash capital is now \$600,000. During the first nine months of its existence the company received in premiums \$46,748. In 1885 their premiums amounted to \$427,226. In twenty years, ending December 31, 1885, their net profits amounted to \$1,072,331 or \$53,616 per annum which is equal to 481 per cent. per annum on the capital paid in up to 1880, besides returning the capital to the stockholders. On December 31, 1885, its assets were \$1,010,713.52; liabilities \$284,558.10; surplus as reserve policy holders, \$726,155.42; or, in round number, nearly three times the liabilities. The company has over 700 sub-agencies scattered all over the Pacific coast as well as east of the Rockies. This is a remarkably good showing, and gives evidence of prudent as well as efficient management.

The record of this company is a credit to San Francisco, and its able and conservative management have entitled it to the confidence of business men. We would suggest to property owners who wish to be insured in safe and staunch companies that they cannot do better than take out a policy in the old reliable California Insurance Company. In closing we wish it the same success and prosperity under the new management which it has achieved under the old.

Journal of Commerce, San Francisco, California.

This old, reliable, liberal fire insurance company, represented by the editor of the HERALD, if you wish protection against the ravages of fire, call on us and we can and will guard you safely.

Fish of the Red Sea.

The water of the Red Sea is of an intense green color, and so transparent that even at the depth of two fathoms the sea bottom is distinctly visible. It is carpeted with coral plants of many varieties, and with other wonders of the deep of both the animal and vegetable kingdom. The infinite variety of form, color and arrangement, still farther varied by the restless medium through which it is seen, makes a sight which the eye never wearies of con-

tempting.

This beauty is still further enhanced by the thousands of bright-hued fishes through the water. They are truly marvelous for their beauty of form and color. To say that every color of the rainbow is represented is an utterly insufficient comparison.

Not only are there violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red fishes, of pure hue, but there are numbers which combine two or more of these colors. One little finny fowler of most graceful form was of a delicate coral blue, with fins and tail of a fine lemon yellow; there were others with dark blue stripes on a rich golden ground; some black, with silver spots; some red with green fins and tail; others with secondary and tertiary colors mingled in most elaborate patterns and delicate proportions; while one species, having a rich, warm green to its prevailing hue, had fins and tail edged with a genuine prismatic spectrum.

Superintendent's Examinations. Candidates for County Superintendents of Common Schools must be examined according to the following plan, under sec. 4, art. 6, common school laws:

1. Unless favorably known to one or more members of the County Board, proper evidence of "moral character" will be expected.

2. The evidence of "a good English education" and of "competency to examine the teachers who shall apply to teach the common schools of the county," will be determined on the following subjects by the following plan. Each word and each question selected, should be, relatively, a test.

SPELLING.—The examiner will dictate twenty words, including five proper nouns, each written with its accent. Two words, as may be indicated, must be defined.

READING.—What are the requisites of good reading? Present proof by a practical exercise.

WRITING (Penmanship)—1. Name the essential qualities of good penmanship. 2. State the proper method of retaining the pen. 3. Penmanship of the candidate must be graded by the answers in Grammar and Composition.

ARITHMETIC.—Ten questions, including seven examples, carefully selected or judiciously framed.

GRAMMAR.—Ten questions, with proper exercises in syntax.

COMPOSITION.—1. Five questions on the theory. 2. Write, in the presence of the Board, an original letter of one page, paying proper attention to every essential of correct composition—spelling, capitalization, punctuation, syntax, style. 3. The ability of the candidate in regard to this subject will be measurably determined by the style of the Examination Papers.

GEOGRAPHY.—Fifteen questions, derived from its three general divisions. HISTORY or TRUE U. S.—Fifteen questions, including five on the History of Kentucky.

LAWS OF HEALTH (Physiology and Hygiene).—Seven questions, with special reference to the preservation of health as a moral duty.

III. In addition to the foregoing, questions should be presented on the following subjects, as a test of the ability of the candidate "to manage the common school interests of the county efficiently."

1. Duties of the County Superintendent in "visiting the district schools of his county, and in investigating and directing the operations of the school system."

2. Duties of the Board of Trustees to the common school, to its district, and to the County Superintendent.

3. Duties of a common school teacher in regard to his school, its patrons, its Trustees, and its County Superintendent.

Each successful candidate will be forwarded, on receipt of a fee of three dollars, a certificate of qualifications, duly signed and sealed.

The time and place of holding the "written examination," as prescribed, will be determined by the county Board.

The State Board of Examiners will hold a session at the State Capitol on June 23-27, and on July 7-9, "and at such other times and places as they may appoint," giving due notice thereof.

The following sections embody the amendments to the Common School Laws, affecting the qualifications and terms of office of the County Superintendent of Common Schools:

ART. VI.—County Superintendent. 1. There shall be a County Superintendent of Common Schools in each of the counties of the State, who shall be possessed of moral character and ability to manage the common school interests of the county efficiently. He shall possess a good English Education, and shall be competent to examine the teachers who shall apply to teach the common schools in the county, and to certify the same correctly. No person shall be eligible to the office of County Superintendent who is not, at the time twenty-one years old, a citizen of the United States, and who has not resided two years next preceding the election in this State, and one year in the county for which he is a candidate.

2. The County Superintendent shall be elected by the qualified voters of each county, at the regular August election in 1886, and every four years thereafter; and for that purpose a poll shall be opened at the election held, and the result certified at the same time and place, and by the same officers, and in the same way the election for Sheriff of the county is held. And the officers who examine the teachers shall make out and deliver a certificate of the election to the person so elected.

and another copy to the judge of the county court, who shall cause the same to be recorded, a copy of which shall be made out by the clerk and transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction within ten days after the election.

3. The County Superintendents elected and qualified under this act shall hold their offices for four years, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

4. No person shall be eligible to the office of County Superintendent unless he shall have first obtained a certificate of qualification from the State Board of Examiners, which may be granted on an examination held before them, or upon a written examination held before the County Judge, the County Attorney, the County Clerk, and a competent person selected by them. The result of said written examination to be forwarded to the State Board of Examiners, who may, if they deem it sufficient, grant a certificate, and, if they refuse it, shall notify the aforesaid County Board, and no certificate can then be granted the said applicant for the election then pending. The State Board of Education shall designate to the County Board the character of examination required.

5. No County Judge, Justice of the Peace, Circuit Clerk, County Clerk, County Attorney, Sheriff, Coroner, Assessor, or teacher, while engaged in teaching, shall hold the office of County Superintendent of common schools.

27. In case of the death, removal, resignation, or inability of the County Superintendent elected, or in the event of a vacancy, or for any other cause, the presiding judge of said county is hereby authorized to appoint a successor, duly qualified, to continue in office until the succeeding annual election, when one shall be elected.

JOS. DESHA PICKETT, Supt. of Public Instruction.

How to Avoid Premature Old Age.

The following good advice is given by Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson: The rules for the prevention of senile disease are all personal. They should begin in youth. It should be a rule among grown-up persons never to subject children to mental shocks and unnecessary griefs. When, in the surrounding of the child life, some grave calamity has occurred, it is best to make the event light as possible to the child, and certainly to avoid thrilling it with sights and details which stir it to the utmost, and in the end only leave upon the mind and heart incurable wounds and oppressions. Children should never be taken to funerals, nor to sights that cause a sense of fear and dread combined with grief, nor to sights which call forth pain and agony in man or in the lower animals.

To avoid premature old age in mature life, the following are important points to remember:

Grief anticipates age. Dwelling on the inevitable past, forming vain hypotheses as to what might have been if this or that had not been, acquiring a craze for recounting what has occurred—these acts do more harm to future health and effort than many things connected with real calamity. Occupation and new pursuits are the best preventives for mental shock and bereavement.

Hate anticipates age. Hate keeps the heart always at full tension. It gives rise to the oppression of the brain and senses. It confuses the whole man. It robs the stomach of nervous power, and digestion being impaired, the failure of life begins at once. Those, therefore, who are born with this passion—and a good many I fear, are—should give it up.

Jealousy anticipates age. The facial expression of jealousy is old age, in however young a face it may be cast. Jealousy preys upon and kills the heart. So, jealous men are not only unhappy, but broken hearted, and live short lives. I have never known a man of jealous nature live anything like a long life or useful life. The prevention of jealousy is diversion of mind toward useful and unselfish work.

Unchastity anticipates age. Everything that interferes with chastity favors vital deterioration, while the grosser departures from chastity, leading to specific and hereditary disease, are certain causes of organic degeneration and premature old age. "Thus chastity is preventive of senile decay."

Intemperance anticipates age. The more the social causes of mental and physical organic diseases are investigated, the more closely the origin of degenerative organic changes leading to premature deterioration and decay are questioned, the more closely does it come out that intemperance, often not suspected by the person himself who is implicated in it, so subtle is its influence, is at the root of the evil.

When old age has really commenced, its march toward final decay is best delayed by attention to those rules of conservation by which life is sustained with the least friction and the least waste.

The prime rules for this purpose are: To subside on light but nutritious diet, with milk as the standard food, but varied according to season.

To take food, in moderate quantity, four times in the day, including a light meal before going to bed.

To clothe warmly but lightly, so that the body may, in all seasons, maintain its equal temperature.

To keep the body in fair exercise, and the mind active and cheerful.

To maintain an interest in what is going on in the world, and to take part in reasonable labors and pleasures, as though old age was not present.

To take plenty of sleep during sleep.

ing hours.

To spend nine hours in bed at least, and to take care during cold weather that the temperature of the bedroom is maintained at 60° Fah.

To avoid passion, excitement, luxury.

Gentle Mothers. (Good Words.) "My mother dear, my mother dear, My gentle, gentle mother."

I thought I was singing my boy to sleep with the little ballad of which the above is the chorus, but the blue eyes opened, and the quiet voice said: "Mamma, you ain't always gentle."

In self-justification I replied, "But you know, darling, mamma has to scold when you're naughty."

"You're in." The argument dropped, so did the little head upon my bosom. I did not finish the song, nor have I sung it since. Tenderly tucking in the little truth-teller, I reproached myself for deserving his remark, and gently questioned the truth of my answer. Do mothers ever have to sc